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Einleitung in die Sprachwissenschaft. Von V. PORZEZIŃSKI. Autorisierte Uebersetzung aus dem Russischen von DR. EHRLICH BOEHME. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1910. Pp. 229. M. 3.

The author states the purpose of the book in the Preface. He wished to publish the doctrines of his teacher Fortunatov, who was also his predecessor in the chair of the science of language at Moscow. He wished further to prepare for translation into German a book which would serve for the use of beginners in the subject.

The two hundred and twenty-nine pages cover all the ground that is of particular interest to European or American beginners. In addition to the chapters that must always appear in such a work, one chapter is devoted to a history of the scientific study of language, two to a classification of the world's chief languages, one to phonetics, and one to the Indo-European *Ursprache* and Indo-European antiquities. All of this is treated in so few pages by three methods: (1) by condensation of statement, although this is rare, (2) by frequent omission of proof, and sometimes of examples, (3) by treatment of selected topics only. Each chapter has a very brief bibliography, and occasionally references to other books are inserted in the text.

It is questionable whether a book bearing this title should include a chapter on phonetics, especially when there is nothing new in it, except a vigorous blow dealt the experimental method. The little work of Finck might well take the place of the forty-two pages given to the classification of languages. With these chapters omitted there would be ample room for a fuller and more satisfactory treatment of changes in language, which should surely occupy half, instead of less than a quarter, of any such treatise.

Owing to its size one naturally compares the book with Sweet's *History of Language*, and the comparison brings out the fact that the chief merit of the new book consists in the interesting manner of approaching topics and the real life that comes from a larger attention to the most important things only, whereas Sweet's extreme condensation is valuable rather than interesting. As the book is very readable, it should serve well the purpose stated in the Preface, and its lack of technicalities might give it a still broader range of readers.

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Catulli, Tibulli, Properti, Carmina Quae Extant Omnia, cura ROBINSON ELLIS, JOANNIS P. POSTGATE, JOANNIS S. PHILLIMORE. London: Warner (Riccardi Press) 1911. Pp. 319. 21s.

This de luxe edition of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, limited to 1,000 numbered copies and printed in a special font on special paper, "is the second of a select series of classical texts" of which a Horace was the first.

It is a most attractive piece of work; type, paper, and general make-up being admirable. The large initial letters of each poem are a beautiful light blue. As is to be expected, the editions of the Oxford Classical Series are used for the text, though it cannot be said that they are the best available. The critical apparatus and the introductions are of course omitted, as are also the fragments of Catullus and Tibullus. The lines are not numbered. The book being evidently intended for the lay reader, not for the scholar, it seems unwise to have retained the many signs of corruption instead of presenting a readable text—especially in the absence of an apparatus.

The prospectus states that "the several editors have kindly consented to read the proofs and are embodying certain recent emendations and corrections." Examination hardly bears out this statement. A collation of the first 44 poems of Catullus shows only the change from *inpotens* to *impotens*, in 8.9. In the first book of Tibullus the only changes are *quot annis* to *quotannis*, in i. 1. 35, and *amari* to *amori* (one of Postgate's own emendations suggested in the *Classical Quarterly*), in i. 9. 45. In vs. 3-7 of the *Pan. Mess.* the punctuation is changed in accordance with a published suggestion of the editor, but in vs. 71 his suggestion of *seno* for *saevo* is not introduced. The poems of books iii and iv are renumbered within the various groups—a confusing innovation. "Incerti auctoris" is the heading for iv. 13 and 14. In the "Vita" Postgate's old emendation *ingenue* for *figinem* is introduced.

Phillimore has been much less conservative. He has apparently introduced all of the many (mostly improbable) conjectures of his own that he has published in the *Classical Review* and elsewhere in the past few years, though some of them were originally made with hesitation. In some cases almost a whole line is changed. In ii. 12. 18 the Oxford edition has *si puer est, animo traice puella tuo*; the present one, *quod superest, alio tramite pelle sitim*, not a single word the same! The new "emendation" agrees with the MSS in only one word, *alio*. Other changes noted are in i. 2. 7; 8. 13-16; 8. 27; 15. 33; 16. 8; 16. 20; 19. 5; 20. 15; 21. 5; 21. 9; 21. 10; 22. 3; ii. 10. 23; 24. 8; 25. 17; 34. 31; iii. 6. 9; 7. 49; 7. 60; 9. 44; 14. 7; 18. 19-20; 21. 16; 24. 5; 24. 11-12; iv. 5. 21; 11. 24—practically all published emendations of the editor. There are no other changes in the first book.

A new and interesting feature is to be commended: groups of lines closely connected in thought are set off from each other by extra spacing, thus giving an idea of the more or less symmetrical arrangement of thoughts, as well as helping the reader. Of course all will not agree with Phillimore's grouping, for the perplexities are many.

Those who wish to possess a beautiful copy of this triad of authors should get this book, but scholars will find the texts of no importance, the Propertius indeed being inferior to Phillimore's earlier edition. However, students of the structure of the Propertian elegy must take it into account.

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